108TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 52

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the "luxury tax" on beer, enacted in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, which doubled previous excise levels.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 7, 2003

Mr. Cox introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the "luxury tax" on beer, enacted in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, which doubled previous excise levels.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 **SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**
- 4 The Congress finds the following:
- 5 (1) The 1990 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation
- 6 Act, which contained several so-called "luxury
- 7 taxes", increased the Federal excise tax on beer by
- 8 100 percent, to \$18 per barrel. As a result, as much

- 1 as 44 percent of the retail price of beer is now con-2 sumed by taxes.
 - (2) Middle and lower-income Americans, who comprise the vast majority of our Nation's 90,000,000 beer drinkers, cannot afford this tax on one of their few "luxuries". Those who would presume to indulge in the "luxury" of purchasing beer are now among the most heavily taxed people in our society.
 - (3) The 100 percent increase in the Federal beer tax—this so-called "luxury tax"—has destroyed 31,000 jobs. It has, however, succeeded in preventing people from enjoying this "luxury": after the passage of the tax in 1990, total beer sales suffered the worst decline in 30 years.
 - (4) As a result of the "luxury tax" on beer, \$463,000,000 in wages has been lost in the brewing, wholesaling, and retailing industries. In addition, direct purchases of products needed to make beer, including agricultural products, has fallen by \$207,000,000.
 - (5) The 100 percent increase in the Federal beer tax has not, unfortunately, resulted in a doubling of Federal revenues. To the contrary: the decline in demand, the resultant loss of jobs, and the

1	reduction of direct purchases has cost Federal and
2	State governments hundreds of millions of dollars in
3	lost tax revenues. The "luxury tax" on beer has cost
4	millions more in increased outlays for unemployment
5	compensation and other social services to help those
6	who were put out of work by this ill-conceived tax
7	increase.
8	(6) Because of the regressive nature of the
9	"luxury tax" on beer, its negative impact on the
10	economy, and its unreliability as a source of Federal
11	income, this "luxury tax" should be repealed.
12	SEC. 2. REPEAL OF "LUXURY TAX" ON BEER.
13	(a) In General.—Paragraph (1) of section 5051(a)
14	of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to imposi-
15	tion and rate of tax on beer) is amended by striking "\$18"
16	and inserting "\$9".
17	(b) Effective Date.—The amendment made by
18	subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enact-
19	ment of this Act.
20	(c) Floor Stocks Refunds.—
21	(1) In general.—In the case of any beer—
22	(A) on which tax was determined before
23	the date of the enactment of this Act, and
24	(B) which is held on such date for sale by
25	any dealer,

- there shall be credited or refunded (without interest)
 to the brewer or importer an amount equal to the
 decreased tax (if any) with respect to such beer.
 - (2) Decreased tax.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "decreased tax" means, with respect to any beer, the excess of—
 - (A) the tax imposed by section 5051 of such Code with respect to such beer (to the extent a credit or refund of such tax is not allowable without regard to this subsection), over
 - (B) the amount of tax which would be imposed by section 5051 of such Code with respect to such beer were such tax determined on the date of the enactment of this Act.
 - (3) TIME FOR FILING CLAIM.—Credit or refund shall be allowed or made under this subsection only if claim therefor is filed with the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate on or before the date which is 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.
 - (4) Held by dealer.—For purposes of this subsection, beer shall be treated as held by a dealer if title thereto has passed to such dealer (whether or not delivery to him has been made), and if for purposes of consumption, title to such beer or posses-

- 1 sion thereof has not at any time been transferred to
- 2 any person other than a dealer.

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